

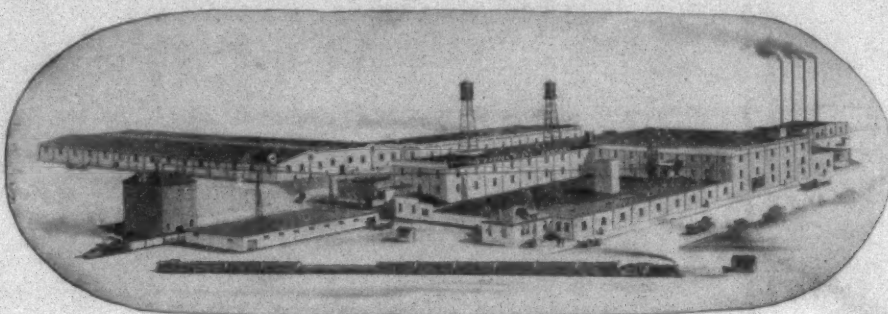
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917

NUMBER 17

VICTOR MILL STARCH—THE WEAVER'S FRIEND



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

Why worry about POTATO STARCH when VICTOR MILL STARCH will give as good results as Potato Starch on warps of any numbers, from 6s to 100s.

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TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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NUMBER 147

Operation of the Keating Bill

J. M. Davis before North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association

Before attempting to discuss my subject, you will pardon me for thanking you for your invitation to be present on this occasion, and to express also my deep appreciation of the opportunity to address you on the exceedingly difficult and complex question of putting into effect the new Federal child labor legislation. Permit me also, gentlemen, to extend to you the hearty greetings of the manufacturers of my own state, and to wish you God-speed in all your undertakings in these perilous times through which we find ourselves passing. General Pershing said the other day, when informed of the passage of the Selective Draft Army Bill, "I would rather live now and have my share to perform in events of today than to have lived in any past period of the world's history or to witness any events that the distant future may hold in store. This is the beginning of a wonderful era."

We must face our discussion in this frame of mind because, while this law would have been difficult to have been put into effect in any past time or normal conditions, it is freighted with increased difficulties in this disturbed period of the world's history, when America must be so largely depended on to feed and clothe the nations at war.

The effect of this law is to exclude from the mills all children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen for a longer work day than eight hours.

Now, many schemes and plans have been suggested by some of our ablest men to meet the conditions of this law. None of the plans thus far advanced has met with popular approval. All of them perhaps have some merit; and this very fact demonstrates that our best minds are endeavoring to find a just and equitable solution to this problem that has in it so many elements to disorganize our work.

One disturbing feature may be that we are expecting too much from any one method. No one man or set of men can devise a plan that will retain our working force under this law on our present schedule. We must meet the provisions under the best possible method; and at the same time take care of those who are dependent on the earnings of these children for their living.

Conditions are more or less different in every mill and locality. The character of goods manufactur-

ed; the style of machinery used; the location of the mill and the general customs and environment of the employees render it necessary for every mill, in a large measure, to work out the best solution for its individual conditions.

I shall refrain from any presumptuous attempts to present to you a plan of operation under this law that will be satisfactory to your superintendents; but I trust I may suggest some lines of thought that may prove helpful.

The first proposition I desire to lay down is this: Understanding my own people and the people in other mill villages with which I am acquainted, I believe it is almost criminal to drive all children under sixteen years of age from the mills. This proposition is, to my mind, sound and true in the best period any of our mills have ever seen, and if true then, how profoundly and pathetically it is true today when the wisest among us cannot tell what tomorrow will bring forth. We have many hard-working, honest and loyal employees who are, in a large measure, dependent on the earnings of these children.

We cannot, and by the grace of God, we will not forget our responsibility as employers to those true American families when on June 5th, in response to the act of Congress and at the command of our President, sent their splendid young men to the registration stations and dedicated them to the nation's call. Some of them will be sent to battle-scarred France into a hell of fire to face the most resourceful, the most relentless and the most barbarous enemy that ever afflicted the human race. Many of them will never see their native land again; but will freely spill their blood to make this world, in the language of our President, "safe for democracy."

The world's food reserve is the lowest in history; and peace may be far in the future. Should peace come tomorrow, it would be years before plenty could take the place of want. There is going to be want and hunger in many families unless we, with all other men in responsible positions, do our full duty in showing our people the danger that lies so near them and us.

While wise people are economizing to meet the high cost of living and are gardening and trucking as never before, it is a startling and deplorable fact that the poorer people

who can ill afford to waste their substance have not yet realized the danger. Here is a great duty and a great responsibility for us. From our own people thousands of dollars that should be carefully saved are still flowing from the pockets of the needy into the chewing-gum and Coco Cola channels.

There should be a concentrated effort on our part to induce all our people to practice economy and to garden as extensively as conditions will permit. It would not be a bad idea to adopt as our motto: Eat less; produce more; waste nothing. Then we should arrange that all sound bodied children should in some way help these families formerly described. But the government tells us, that we cannot work them longer than an eight hour day. Familiar with the dependent condition of our people on their daily toil, it is profoundly imperative that we arrange the best possible method to give these children employment. By urging parents to garden and by putting forth a concentrated effort to induce all our children under fourteen years of age to grow gardens and to do canning and preserving we not only foster independence and contentment but also enable our people to more easily meet the increasing high cost of living.

The mills on print cloth numbers and finer will likely arrive at a much better solution to the problem which this law presents as they employ less labor and the work is somewhat lighter. The mills on heavy numbers will find it very difficult to work out a thoroughly satisfactory plan. The number of sides a spinner may care for may be successfully increased by using the children as cleaners, thereby relieving the spinner of this task. But this is practicable only in the finer mills where the cleaning is not excessive. It would not work to the same advantage in a coarse mill. The difficulty in finding a successful solution of the problem seems to me, therefore, to lie with the coarse rather than the finer mills. If then the coarse mills find a solution, the finer mills may be expected to find the matter not so difficult.

In order to get this matter more clearly before you, I trust you will pardon me for referring to our own plant at Newberry, S. C. Our numbers range from 8s to 18s, and our daily manufactured product of finished goods is 25,000 pounds. This

gives employment to 650 people. We employ 233 in spinning, spooling and warping together with slashing. In spinning and doffing alone we employ 128.

In spinning we have 32 women and girls, 22 of these between 14 and 16 years. On doffing we have 46 boys, 16 of these between 14 and 16. We have 36 regular doffers. The above figures include every person on the pay roll.

From these figures we find 5% per cent of our entire pay roll under 16; and 30 per cent of our spinners and doffers are between the ages of 14 and 16. When we take the percentage of children compared with the total number of "employees" it looks small; but when we consider that these children are all practically grouped in one place, the problem becomes much more serious.

I shall sketch briefly an outline of the plan we have worked out, which in many respects is not ideal or even entirely satisfactory; but we think it is the best solution so far to this difficult and complex problem.

Our plan is based on concentration of effort or increased efficiency; consolidation of places where practicable; payment of boys by the piece and the payment of small bonus each week to the children for full time. This is the foundation on which we hope to make our plan a success.

Beginning with our section men in both carding and spinning, we have added more men; decreased the size of the section in some instances; eliminated all head doffers and, in the carding department, dispensed with all oilers, this work being done by the section men. We are paying these men the same as section men in the weave room. They are now making more money with no added cost to us. At the same time we saved several men and boys by the change; and the increased efficiency was a surprise to us. I feel like adding here by way of parenthesis, that no plant has a greater asset for its successful operation than a first-class, enthusiastic and loyal set of section men.

Next, we do not allow any children under 16 in the weaving department; we place all this class of help in the spinning room.

Many mills have already adopted the plan of paying doffers by the piece. This method brings out the best efforts of the skillful and

(Continued on Page 7)

Practical Loom Fixing

Written exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO WEAVE ROOM MANAGEMENT.

Scientific principles are involved in all processes through which cotton is manufactured. In no part of the mill can the principles of scientific management be better applied than in the weave room, or in other words, efficiency is desired and striven for in the weave room. In a weave room there are so many small details to be attended to and so many different conditions in which labor is involved that there should be some form of efficient and practical management conducted in a scientific manner to produce the best results. It is impossible to name all the points that should be looked after in keeping a weave room up to the top notch in efficiency and production, but some of the principal points can be enumerated:

Starting Up On Time. The overseer should be in his place to see that all looms are started on time. A loss of one minute on four hundred looms is a loss of 400 minutes work, and this is a big item. The influence of the "on time" overseer is a great help to the operatives.

Care of Looms. Efficient weaving depends on the looms. Every part must be nicely adjusted and work in harmony with other parts. Looms should be thoroughly cleaned every time a warp is woven out. All oil holes should be cleaned out. All lost motion should be taken out, especially in crank arms. Loose nuts should be tightened. All parts of the loom should be thoroughly oiled with a good oil. An oil that drips and splatters should be avoided as this causes too many "seconds," is wasteful and is not clean as too much drops on the floor. A, 00000, Non-Fluid Oil gives satisfactory service as it is adhesive and clings to the part being lubricated, therefore practically abolishing spattered warps. As looms are oiled when in motion, it is particularly desirable to have an oil that will not spatter when put on the cams, and K, 00 Special Non-Fluid Oil gives the desired results.

Belts. The belts should be watched particularly. Belts too loose mean a loss in production; belts too tight also means a loss because of excessive wear on the various parts of loom. A medium tight belt should be used and a good belt dressing applied occasionally.

Good Warps. Good warps are absolutely necessary to have good quality and good production. Good warps should be sized correctly, should not be either too soft or too hard sized. Ends should not come up broken, neither should they be rolled, that is crossed and twisted. All these defects cause bad work and loss in production. Many times warps have to be cut out of loom because of these defects. Soft warps can occasionally be remedied to a certain extent by having a wax rod on the yarn as the yarn is coming off the loom beam. This strengthens the yarn by coating it with wax, and in many cases is a big saving because soft warps can be woven out. Hard sized warps can sometimes be woven by having a damp cloth in the form of a roll and resting on the yarn below the whip roll as the yarn is coming off the beam.

Even with good yarn it is almost impossible to weave cloth without having some ends break. Breakage will be more or less according to the strength of the yarn, the setting of the various parts of the loom, the regulation of weight on the beam, together with other details such as having shuttles in good condition; yarn bottoming too deep, etc. If there are excessive breakages and the loom is in good condition there is something wrong with the preliminary processes. The yarn may be good from the spinning room, but is being stretched and the elasticity taken out of it in the spooling and warping processes or the size is not penetrating into the yarn or the yarn may be scorched.

Waste. All waste should be reduced to a minimum. Looms picking too hard is a waste of power and also causes a loss owing to excessive breakages. Time can be saved by arranging tie ends so they will pull out easily when a broken end has to be tied. On common looms, a full shuttle should always be ready for use when the filling is woven off the bobbin in the loom, or on Draper looms the magazine should not be allowed to get empty.

There is always a certain amount of waste in yarn and cloth at the starting up and finishing of a warp. The cut mark should be as near the end of the warp as possible and the end of warp should be tied to an apron or tied in some way to the loom beam so that the mark can be woven up to the lease rods. The first cut mark should not be too far from the end so as not to make too much waste at the beginning. It is better to tie new warps to aprons rather than to the cloth in the loom. If the cloth is torn in order to tie up the new warp, ten to twelve inches of cloth is wasted and this is quite an item on a large number of looms.

Bobbins on Floor. Full bobbins on floor should be picked up at once otherwise the yarn will get dirty and cannot be used. The bobbin is liable to be stepped on and get broken and is worth about 1½ cents, so that through lack of care this is wasted. All filling waste should be kept clean.

System of Setting Shedding Cams. Shedding cams should always be set on looms in a regular manner so that the loom fixer will know at once which is the large cam. This will save considerable time when starting up warp.

Setting of Whip Rolls. On goods of the same construction, all whip rolls should be set in the same position. This will produce the same appearance on all the cloth. If the whip rolls are not set the same, some cloth will have cover on and other cloth of the same construction will be reedy.

Uneven Cloth. A strict watch should be kept on uneven or streaky cloth. This is usually caused by either the let-off or the take-up motion being out of order. Sometimes streaks are made by the weaver turning the take-up gears but this should not be allowed.

Supplies. The overseer should have all supplies locked up. He should keep a record of all supplies given out, the date given out and to whom given. Shuttles are a great expense and it is a good plan to keep the date when shuttles are put in looms. This can be done by the loom fixer.

If the cost of each article given out is known, the cost for each loom fixer per month can readily be ascertained. The good loom fixer always strives to keep down cost of supplies.

Reports. The various weave room reports should be made out each day, such as weavers out; looms stopped and cause for same; warps out; cuts woven, etc. An estimate should be made of the number of warps that will run out during the coming week as this will enable the superintendent to plan his work, especially on fancy and colored goods.

Examination of Cloth. The cloth as it is taken from the loom should be marked with the number of loom and carried to the place provided for it. Each day the cloth should be entered on the production sheet for the weaver and should be examined each day. By doing this the overseer can keep up with the amount of bad cloth made, the weavers who are making it and in many cases will be able to prevent the making of more bad cloth by looking into the various causes of same. The weaver is not always responsible for the bad cloth made and responsibility for same should be accurately and definitely placed.

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Positive on short or long centers, 96.2% efficient, operates equally well in hot, cold, damp, or oily places. Easily enclosed to safeguard mill workers.

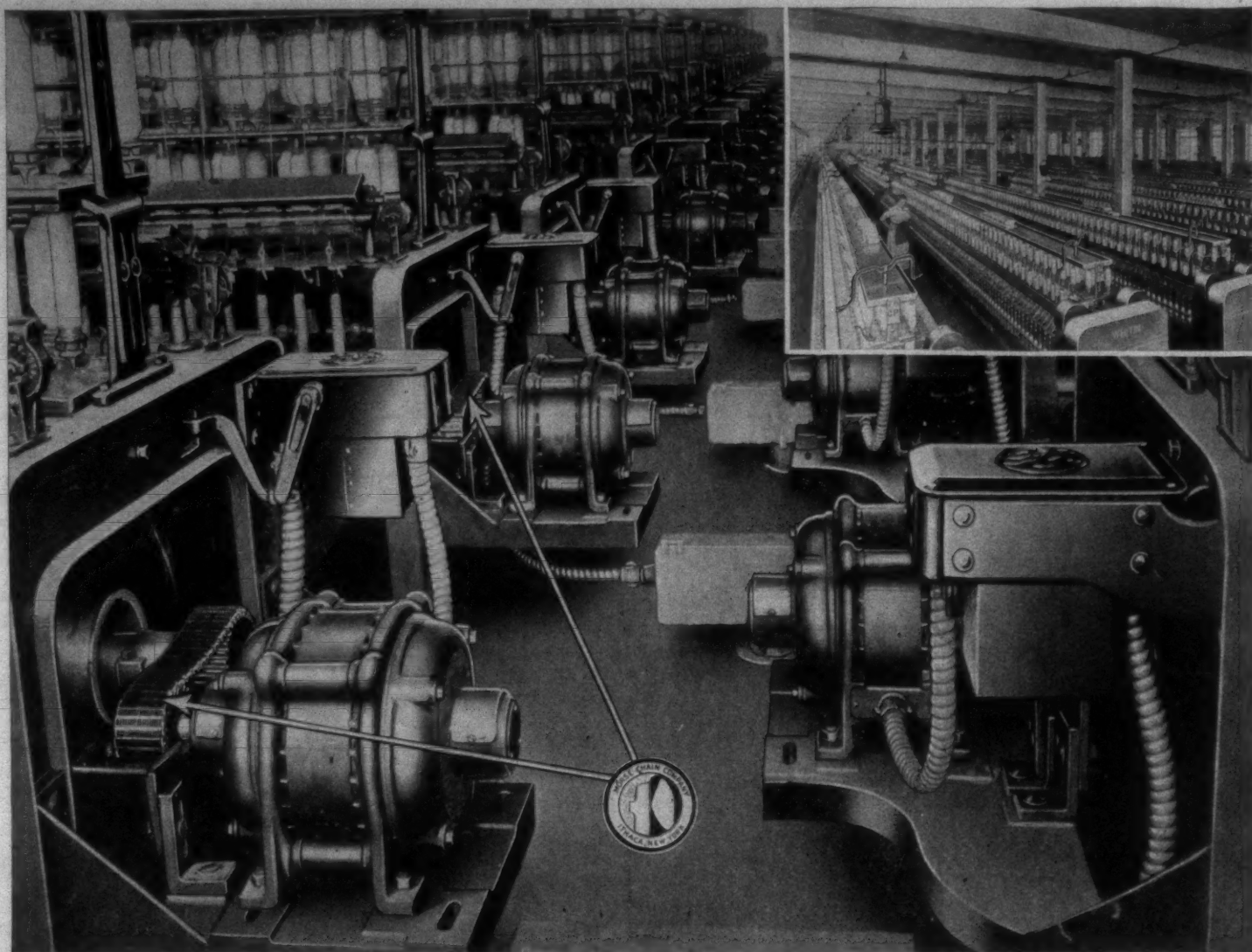
Link-Belt Silent Chain makes electric motor drives easy to install on old machines, and transmits all the power to the machine. Wide ranges of speed ratios are available, utilizing standard speed motors in most Silent Chain Drives.

Write for Data Book No. 125, which explains Silent Chain Drives fully, and shows how to figure them, and determine prices.

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Chain-Driven Spinning Frames

MORSE-Of Course

Your first thought as you look at the above picture is that the frames are motor driven. A closer inspection shows "silent chain" connection between motors and frames.

Getting interesting now! Probably you, too, have heard about those "chain driven" mills which are upsetting the engineering dope, in other words, accomplishing results not possible with any other form of drive.

We will not mention names and locations here (ask our Mr. Pritchett for that information), but the following are the results being obtained:

- (1) Higher and positive front roll speed.
- (2) Uniform twist.
- (3) Fewer ends down.
- (4) Better lighting and decreased fire risk through elimination of belts.
- (5) Decreased labor cost, one operator being able to handle more sides.

Now comes the important thought—"What *make* of chain?" All silent chains are not alike. The MORSE Silent Chain is the one really different chain because it alone employs *two* pins in the joint, so shaped and arranged as to substitute a rolling or rocking friction for the sliding friction of all other chains.

If you understand the difference between *sliding* and *rolling* you will understand why the MORSE Chain is the best chain for your purpose, why there is less wear in the joint, and why the chain lasts longer than any other.

Copious lubrication and chain operating in an oil bath are not necessary. A chain guard for safety and protection is advisable.

We shall be very glad to supply interesting descriptive literature free upon request. Write either of the addresses given below.



Fig. 1
Disconnected MORSE Chain showing pins and washer

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Southeastern Representative

George W. Pritchett,

Greensboro, N. C.

Time Recorders

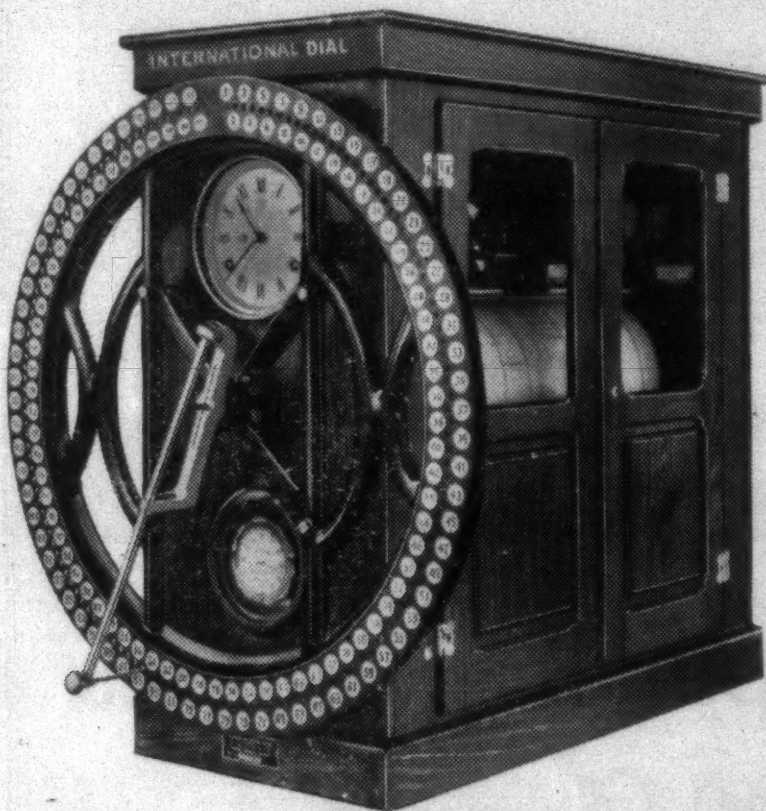
For a time record to be of any value it is necessary for the record to be accurate beyond all dispute. To avoid the possibility of human errors and to perform the function of safeguarding both employer and employee in this, mechanical time clocks have come into almost universal use wherever time records are kept.

As it is evident that sooner or later time records will become an important factor in the textile industry (if not already so) the best method of meeting this situation is of vital interest to every mill.

Of the several types of time recording clocks the adoption of the "Dial System" by hosiery and underwear mills has clearly demonstrated its practicability and money saving qualities, in this branch of the tex-

The "Dial Clock" is so named because on the front there is a large cylinder on which are numbers. A number is assigned to each employee whose record is kept independent of the others.

The record is made by pressing the register at the proper number and the time is printed on a sheet on the inside of the clock. This sheet is numbered and corresponds to the numbers on the dial. The record is visible but is protected by glass. While the employees thus has the privilege of making and seeing their time records it is beyond their power to change it. The time sheets are changed as often as local conditions require. The dial clocks will permit the records to be removed every day or if preferred the records need only be removed every



tile industry where time records are being kept. In some instances over 90 per cent of the employees are paid on a piece work basis. The recording clocks have stimulated production and have served as a reliable basis on which to form some estimate of costs.

The operation of the "Dial System" is best described as follows: The clock is placed in a convenient place, generally at the entrance of the mill; or if more than one clock is to be used it is advisable to place them in their respective departments. As the employees pass in and out of the mill they register their time. Some mills have adopted the plan of having one person register the time of all the employees. Under this plan as the employees file in they call out either name or number and are instantly and correctly checked in. Regardless of which plan is used the employees can always see their records and can seek immediate redress for any mistake if necessary.

These record sheets contain the time of "all the employees" and are conveniently filed in a loose leaf binder. There is space to insert the names of the employees opposite their records. On the weekly "dial clocks" fifty-two record sheets hold the entire years records.

In the installation of any system speed is a vital factor for consideration. Under the dial system 50 employees can register their time in one minute and not crowd each other doing so. There is no human time-keeper who can check people this fast and if he attempted to attain such speed it would necessarily defeat any attempt at accuracy. The "dial clocks" are built along fully automatic lines which makes such speed possible. Not only the time is automatically registered but the clock picks out automatically the proper column for each employees record and it is impossible for one record to go on top of another record no matter how irregular the employees come and go. All the em-

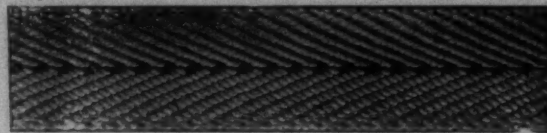
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ployer has to do is "press" at their number and the clock automatically adjusts itself to the occasion for each individual. There is another unique and profitable element in the "dial system." The records are printed in two colors. If an employee is punctual and always "on time" the record always appears in green. Should this employee arrive late or leave the mill before closing time the record "automatically" prints itself "red." This danger signal has a tremendous moral effect on the employees who want to keep their records perfect. Its greatest help however is to the man who checks up the time because he only has to consider the "red" or "tardy" marks. It practically figures it up for him and relieves him of about 90 per cent of his work. The two color ribbon is also used to designate whether an employee has worked in the day shift or night shift one color being assigned to each group.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the dial system is its simplicity. There is nothing to confuse the employee whose only duty is to remember a number. As they always retain their same numbers it is very rare that any mistakes occur. On one occasion it was found advisable to issue each employee a tag bearing name and number but this was discontinued after one week when it was found unnecessary.

The use of a time clock tends to promote better feelings between employer and employee, by placing everyone on a fair and equal basis. It is somewhat surprising but nevertheless a fact that in most mills where time clocks are used (the large ones in particular) that everybody from president to the lowest paid hand register their time in the same way. Such a plan could not fail to produce harmony.

The clock system is in short a medium between employer and employee, through which the employee is kept posted of delinquencies on his part while the employer is assured protection both for his payroll and for his compliance to the law.

Operation of Keating Bill.

(Continued from Page 3.)

speedy doffers. Each child, both spinner and doffer, will be paid a cash bonus each week in a separate envelope for full 60 and 45 hours respectively. (We will work children under 16 only 45 hours per week).

We will have all children under 16 start work at 9:00 o'clock each morning, except Saturday, when they start at 6:00 o'clock. Our reason for having the children start work at 9:00 A. M. is two-fold: First, the government will doubtless require printed statement of exact schedule of working hours of these children, and by starting at 9:00 o'clock in the morning the child cannot work any overtime in violation of the law. Second, the cool morning hours is the best part of the day for getting the regular spinners and doffers to do extra work. Establish 9:00 o'clock as regular change time for spinners and doffers in place of 6:00 o'clock, as at present, asking all those who care to lose a day to come in and work until 9:00 o'clock, thereby losing only 8 hours. Use a few spoolers on

spinning until 9:00 o'clock, and if necessary stretch out a little with regular spinners.

The doffers being paid by the piece and directly under the section man will do their best. At 9:00 A. M. when children come in return to normal conditions for remainder of day.

In losing 30 per cent of our spinners and doffers for three hours each day it is imperative that we get the maximum number of days from the 70 per cent over the age limit. In offering cash bonus each week for full time, payable directly to the spinner or doffer in separate envelope, we hope in a large measure to eliminate unnecessarily lost time.

I realize, gentlemen, that this suggested plan will fall far short of an ideal arrangement in the operation of a mill. I would be glad indeed to have a better plan of operation; but we must meet the conditions of this law, and, therefore, we must arrange to do without these children for 3 hours per day and at the same time give them employment for the remainder of the day for the reasons already set forth.

Of course, I know also we shall lose production by this method or any other suggested plan. We must arrange forces through increased efficiency and concentrated effort to lose just as little as possible. Hold this loss in production down to the minimum and then make it up by operating a small portion of the machinery at night or by adding a small number of spinning frames.

This, gentlemen, is the outline of the plan we are using and by which we are trying to meet the full requirements of the Federal law; trying to do justice to the children; to the parents who need their help; and to ourselves in keeping as close to our former record of capacity as possible. We use this plan, of course, because we know of no better one; and when we learn of one, we will be among the first to adopt it.

I thank you for your patient and kind attention.

Mary-Lelia Cotton Mill, Greensboro, Ga.

Jacob Stirewalt.....Superintendent
J. L. Channell...Carder and Spinner
C. P. Gray.....Weaver
C. W. Giles.....Cloth Room
Geo. P. Smith.....Master Mechanic

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W. M. Thomas.....Carder
B. F. McClure.....Spinner
D. F. Short.....Weaver
T. J. Byrnes.....Cloth Room
D. A. Williams.....Timekeeper
A. S. Hommand....Master Mechanic

Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.

J. L. Bridger.....Supt. and Mngr.
J. O. Brown....Asst. Superintendent
R. B. Rodgers.....Carder No. 1
J. W. Brown.....Spinner No. 1
J. B. Miller.....Spinner Waste Mill
A. B. Freeman.....Winding No. 1
D. C. Hudson.....Master Mechanic
E. Muselwhie....Night Carder No. 1
J. C. Gay...Night Card. and Spin. No. 2

F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co.

Greenville, S. C.,

June 14, 1917.

Mr. H. L. Scaife, Pres.,
Clinton Cam Co.,
Clinton, S. C.,

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of the 11th inst., beg to advise that we are using some of your cam devices and, so far, have found them quite satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

F. W. POE,

NS.

Pres. and Treas.

ORDER RECORD

(F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co.)

Oct. 2, 1915	100 quantity
Apr. 5, 1916	500 quantity
Apr. 24, 1917	800 quantity

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor:

In answer to "Young Carder" will say in regard to settings on pickers running 1 1-16 cotton. Presume he is working 11 to 13 ounce lap under ordinary conditions. Beater wings should come within 1-4 to 3-8 inch of feed roll. Grid bars should be set to the thickness of a 2 foot rule when folded. This setting covers the first three grid bars. The remainder should tape off to a distance of 3-4 inch to 7-8 inch. Now, "Young Carder" I am not a "fogie" as to a certain fixed setting in or on any machine. As in some cases we have to use our better judgment, or as we might say "The rule of common sense."

Listen reader: Weather conditions, conditions of machine or machines, condition of stock, condition of help, and lastly, general conditions must be considered. Give yourself ample time to consider and reason out.

As to settings on drawing, I submit some which have been able to get good results.

Drawing settings: front to second 1 1-4 inch, second to third 1 3-8 inch, third to back 1 1-2 inch.

"Young Carder", with these settings your drawing frame clean and well oiled I think you should get good results.

Setting Roll on Slubbers.

Front roll to middle 1 1-4 inch to 1 3-8 inch middle to back 1 1-2 inch to 1 5-8 inch.

Roll setting on intermediate: Front to middle 1 3-16 inch to 1 1-4 inch; middle to back, 1 1-2 inch to 1 5-8 inch.

Roll settings on fine frames: Front to middle 1 3-16 inch to 1 1-4 inch; middle to back, 1 7-16 inch to 1 1-2 inch.

Let me say in conclusion that in all my years of carding, spinning, spooling, twisting, winding and reeling that I have never been able to run John Smith & Co's. mills as I ran Joe Brown & Co's. plant. So I terminate that we just have to be on the alert all the time, catching every

evil as they arise. Hoping this will be of use to "Young Carder" and others.

Awaiting future inquiries, I am,
"Georgia."

About the Keating Bill.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I see through your valuable paper that there are a good many meetings being held all over the Southern States discussing the best way to meet the Child Labor Law. I believe if the mill owners could arrange to let the children work the half time system.

To illustrate the idea: Let Mr. Brown's boy or girl go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and work until 12 o'clock at noon, and then Mr. Davis' boy or girl go to work at 1 o'clock at noon time and work until 6 o'clock in the evening. By running your room in this form you would always have a full set of help in the mill and these children that work in the morning one week must change in the second week and work in the evening.

Now, by doing this the children will be able to go to school one

half day and work the other. It will help to raise them the way which a good many of us have been raised, and instead of running the school three months in the year why run it ten months, and if some of our great representatives don't want to provide for ten months' school, why I would suggest that some of our good mill owners run the school on the balance of the year.

I believe that this child labor law can be arranged by letting the child work half time in the mill and send them to school half time. This way of working children half time has been going on 40 years in England and they have ten months school and it has always been a very successful way of working children under age.

Daniel Schofield,
Bessemer City, N. C.

The Borden Manufacturing Co.

Goldsboro, N. C., June 15, 1917.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been reading with much interest the discussions of the Superintendents of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia regarding the best plans to meet the

Keating Child Labor Law, which you have so kindly published in your paper, and I think that all of us are indebted to you for your foresight and aid in bringing about the meeting of the practical men and the ones who are actually "the men behind the guns" on this question.

While I, like several other superintendents, have not been able to attend any of the meetings, still, the discussions as published has given us all food for thought as to how to meet this issue and comply with the law.

Yours very truly,
C. M. Black, Supt.

The Litany of the Poilu.

(From The Kansas City Star.)

Of two things one is certain: Either you're mobilized or you're not mobilized.

If you're not mobilized there is no need to worry; if you are mobilized, of two things one is certain: Either you're behind the lines or you're on the front.

If you're behind the lines there is no need to worry; if you're on the front, of two things one is certain: Either you're resting in a safe place or you're exposed to danger.

If you're resting in a safe place there is no need to worry; if you're exposed to danger, of two things one is certain: Either you're wounded or you're not wounded.

If you're not wounded there is no need to worry; if you are wounded, of two things one is certain: Either you're wounded seriously or you're wounded slightly.

If you're wounded slightly there is no need to worry; if you're wounded seriously, of two things one is certain: Either you recover or you die.

If you recover there is no need to worry; if you die you can't worry.

Elberton Mfg. Co., Elberton, Ga.

T. M. Plonk.....Manager and Supt.
E. L. Fagan.....Carder
W. B. Hixon.....Spinner
J. W. Fields.....Weaver
J. W. Broow.....Cloth Room
J. M. Stewart.....Master Mechanic

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Don't you think that this money-saving, trouble-saving lubricant, which has been proved efficient by other modern mills could be profitably used in your mill?



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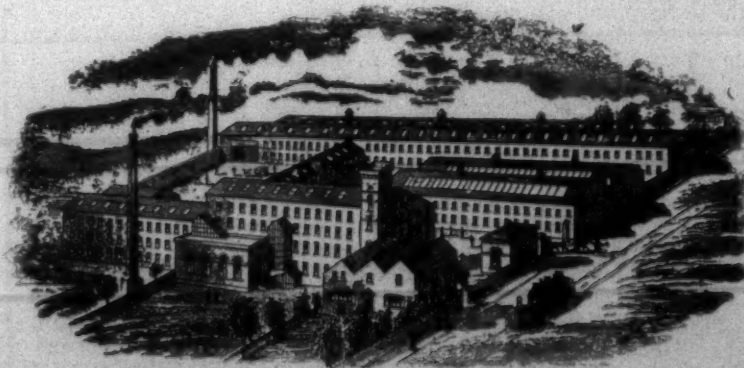
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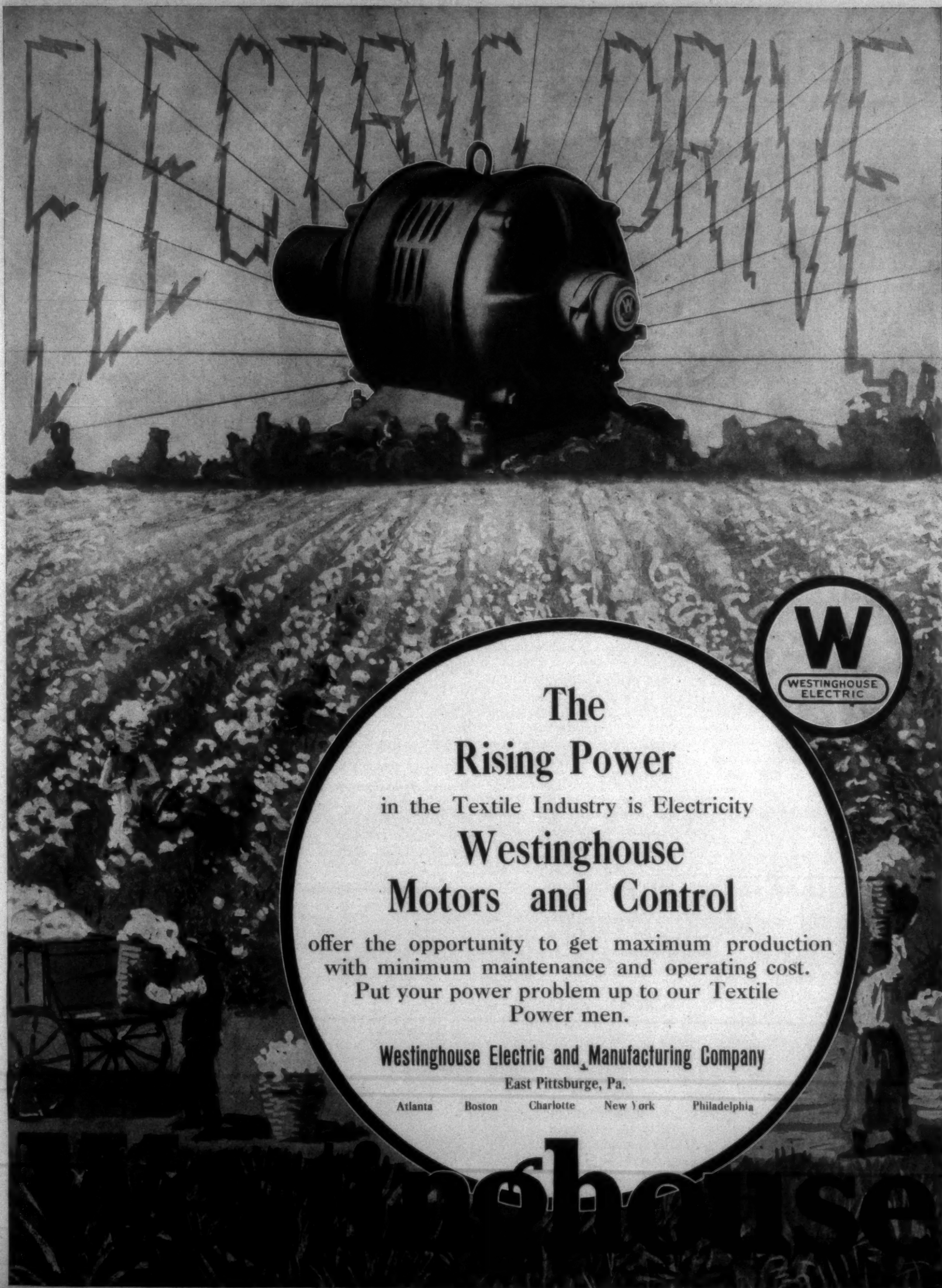
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance.....\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....3.00
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C. under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917

No Report of South Carolina Meeting Labor Laws of England and France.

On account of the failure of the stenographer to send us a report of the meeting of superintendents which we recently held at Greenville, S. C., we have not been able to give the ideas advanced at that meeting.

We understood that the stenographer would take down everything said and would send us his report at once, but in spite of numerous requests we have not been able to obtain anything from him.

New Excess Profit Section.

Very few manufacturers understand the new excess profit section of the war revenue bill as prepared by the Senate committee.

Instead of deducting 8 per cent from the 1916 profits the new section proposes to deduct an average of the profits of 1911, 1912 and 1913 with the idea that the difference between the present profits and the average profits before the war will show the profits due to the war and that manufacturers should pay taxes upon such excess profits.

Unfortunately for the cotton mills the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 were lean years and it is doubtful if deducting the average profits of those years will be equal to deducting 9 per cent of present profits.

Great Britain, in spite of the demands of war upon her textile mills exported to South America in 1916, 500,000,000 yards of cotton cloth or more than twice as much as in 1914.

Great Britain gave in advance a practical demonstration of the principal of keeping the industries going as laid down by President Wilson in his declaration of war against Germany, and was enabled to do so by keeping as far as possible her mill operatives in the mills and by permitting the employment of very young children.

In spite of the reports being sent out by the Department of Labor it appears to be a fact that both England and France are now permitting the employment of children as young as 11½ years.

The following extracts from English and French documents will give an idea of the relaxation of the labor laws in those countries:

"In France the only lowering of age limits has been apparently the admission in 1915 of children 11 years and 6 month old instead of 12 years old to examination for primary education certificates, but they are not then admitted to factory employment unless they pass the test of physical fitness."

Bulletin du Ministers du Travail, 1916. p. 123:

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO CONSCRIPTION

We have recently made an effort to secure statistics relative to the number of men in Southern cotton mills between the ages of 21 and 31 inclusive, and have obtained the following:

	Number of Mills Reporting	Men between 21 and 31 inclusive	Men sent to Army and Navy in last year
Alabama	42	2,498	424
Georgia	77	4,150	764
North Carolina.....	189	8,478	885
South Carolina.....	108	7,827	1,212
Other Southern States	43	2,612	333
Total.....		25,565	3,618

Allowing same number of men per 1000 spindles for the mills that did not report:

Total for Southern Cotton Mills..... 37,252 5,276

These figures mean that the cotton mills of the South have within the past 12 months furnished 5,276 men for military service, which is their full quota, and that they have now 37,252 men subject to conscription if no moratorium upon textile labor is issued by the Government:

In his Proclamation of War, President Wilson said:

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industry on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches."

If any great portion of the 37,252 enrolled men are called from the mills at the time when the Keating Bill will prevent the employment of many of those under 16 years of age, it will cause a labor shortage that will seriously curtail the output of the mills.

"The circulars of August 2d, 3d and 14th, 1914, authorized the labor inspectors to grant the greatest indulgence in the application of laws regulating labor, in order to maintain and to increase the output of establishments doing work for the National Defense. In carrying out these instructions, the labor inspectors, in agreement with my department, verbally authorized manufacturers to depart from the legal restrictions, especially those which affect the work period for night work for women."

Great Britain. Ministry of Munitions. Health of Munition Workers Committee. Memorandum No. 13. Juvenile Employment, p. 4. (August 1916). "Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, boys and girls under 18 years of age, who are legally exempt from further attendance at school may be employed for 42 hours (10½ exclusive of meal times) a day during the week, and for 8 hours (7½ exclusive of meal times) on Saturdays, that is to say for weekly period of 60 hours. Sub-

ject to some exceptions in the case of boys all night work and Sunday work is forbidden, as also is overtime. Under section 150 of the Act the Secretary of State has power in case of public emergency to relax these restrictions and since the commencement of the war this power has been widely exercised. The weekly hours have frequently been extended to 67 and in some instances even longer hours have been worked. The daily hours of employment have been extended to 14 and occasionally even to 15 hours; night work has been common; Sunday work has also been allowed, though lately it has been largely discontinued.

Home Office Order 9th Sept., 1916:

(1) Thee total hours worked per week (exclusive of intervals for meals) shall not exceed 65.

(2) The daily period of employment (including over time and intervals for meals)—

(a) Shall not commence earlier than 6 a. m. or end later than 10 p. m.

(Continued on Page 13.)

PERSONAL NEWS

W. H. Broadhead, of Central Village, Conn., is now superintendent of the Cleveland (Tenn.) Woolen Mills.

J. L. Gaddy is now superintendent of the Huss Mfg. Company at Bessemer City, N. C.

Jess Davis has accepted position as superintendent of the Atlas Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. L. Jennings has returned to his former position at the Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

B. S. Mills has succeeded C. K. Lewi as secretary of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. O. Carter of Kimesville, N. C., has accepted position as carder and spinner at the Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

George K. Tate of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Saxony Spinning Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

J. R. Osborne has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. R. Boynton has resigned as superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga.

J. C. Nunnally has resigned as overseer of carding at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. E. Lisenby has been promoted to overseer of dyeing at the Texas Cotton Mills, McKinney, Texas.

Harold H. Yount, of Raleigh, N. C., has been appointed secretary of the Bloomfield Cotton Mills Co., to succeed his father, H. A. Yount.

G. M. Turner has resigned as section hand at the Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept similar position at Central, S. C.

Chas. M. Stoy, of Anniston, Ala., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga.

J. W. Jones has accepted position as superintendent of the Cardinal Mill at West Point, Miss.

J. R. Sprayberry, of West Point, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Tifton (Ga.) Mills.

Henry Burns, overseer of carding and spinning at the Tifton (Ga.) Mills is in the hospital at that place for an operation.

C. N. Nelson has resigned his position at the Dunbar Mill, Greenville, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

F. A. Bridges, of Charlotte, has become overseer of the cloth room at the Fidelity Mfg. Co., of the same place.

C. P. Wood, of Canton, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. E. Rainey has resigned as overseer of carding at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and returned to his former position as overseer of carding at the Bibb Mill, Porterdale, Ga.

J. P. Hughes has resigned as overseer of No. 1 weaving at the Clinton (S. C.) Mills and accepted a similar position at night at the Hillside Mills LaGrange, Ga.

Otis W. Smith has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Newnan (Ga.) Mills No. 1 and accepted a similar position at the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

W. E. Morton has resigned as overseer of spinning at Steele's Mills Rockingham, N. C., to become superintendent of the Hopedale Mfg. Co., Burlington, N. C.

C. E. Heffner has resigned as loom fixer at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte to accept a position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3 of the same place.



Albany Grease can be used on any bearing of any machine regardless of the size of the bearing or the speed at which it is operated. Albany Grease lubricates small light bearings running as high as 9000 R. P. M. as well as heavy ponderous bearings running as slow as 25 R. P. M. successfully. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in your mill and secure efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent you free of charge.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

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NEW YORK CITY

T. A. Hipp, superintendent of the Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., has been on a visit to Tifton, Ga.

L. R. Mosteller has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C., and joined the navy.

T. E. Lentz has been promoted from night overseer of weaving to night superintendent of the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

C. E. Johnston has resigned as loom fixer at the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C., to become second hand in night weaving at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. H. Rhodes has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Neuse, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Holt-Granite Mill Co., Haw River, N. C.

J. C. Brown of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted position as second hand in spinning, instead of overseer of spinning, at the Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., as was stated through error last week. R. E. Clark is still overseer of spinning at that mill.

Henry C. Clark Dead.

Henry C. Clark, president of the Charlotte Supply Co., and one of the best known and most popular mill supply men of the South, died at his home in Charlotte last Saturday from heart trouble.

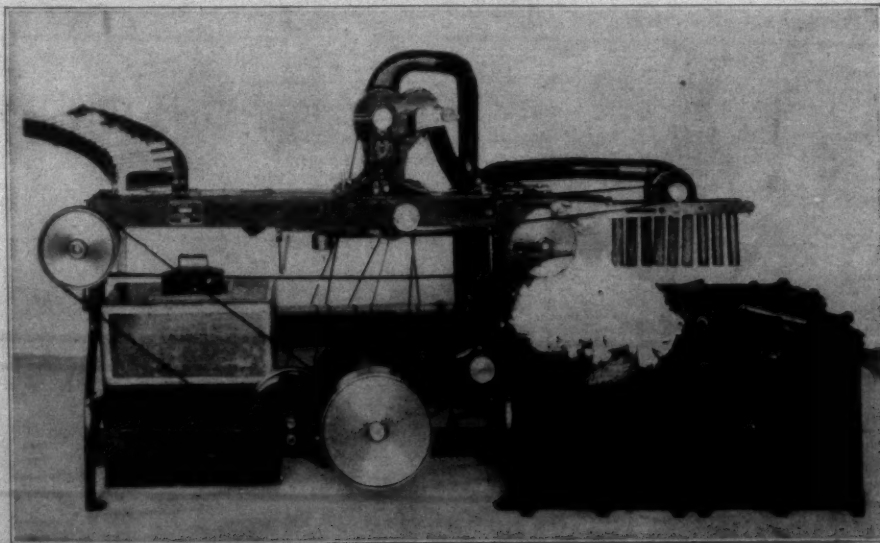
Last August the first symptoms of the trouble developed. During the fall and winter Mr. Clark went north several times to consult specialists. He was constantly under the care of physicians in Charlotte.

Henry C. Clark was born in Norwich, Conn., April 17, 1850, and was therefore sixty-seven years of age. After being educated in the schools of that place, he entered the mercantile business at Blackstone, R. I. When nineteen year old, he left Blackstone, going to Warren, R. I., to learn the mill business with the Warren Manufacturing company. He began in the card room of the mill and gradually advanced until he became superintendent of the 100,000 spindle mill. He remained in Warren until the early nineties, when he became associated with Brown Brothers, of Providence, R. I. He traveled for this firm throughout the south for several years, afterwards organizing with others, the Standard Mill Supply company, of Providence. He became treasurer of the new firm.

In 1890 he was married to Miss Albertina Barton, the youngest daughter of Capt. Brightman Barton, a retired ocean steamship captain of Warren, R. I. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark was born one child, Albert B. Clark, who survives. Mrs. Clark died shortly after the birth of her son.

In 1900 Mr. Clark came to Charlotte, purchasing with other business men the Charlotte Supply company, from E. A. Smith and the late J. P. Wilson. Mr. Clark was made president of the company, which position he retained until his death.

Accompanying the remains to Warren were his son and Jeremiah Goff and H. W. Eddy, officers of the Charlotte Supply company, intimate friends and business associates of Mr. Clark during his entire life in Charlotte.



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Montgomery & Crawford

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Marietta, Ga.—R. G. Brumby of this place contemplates erecting a small hosiery mill and is now receiving prices on machinery and equipment.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Holt-Wilkinson Mfg. Company have installed 84 knitting machines which are now being operated on hosiery.

Girard, Ala.—The Eagle and Phoenix Mills Co., of Columbus, Ga., has purchased the Girard Cotton Mills, of this place, according to papers of charter filed with the Secretary of State at Montgomery, for the purpose of acquiring a domicile in Alabama.

Newton, N. C.—A small fire occurred at the Newton Cotton Mills last week. Three bales of cotton, two costly machines, and all the vicinity were reduced to ashes. The fire department arrived just in the nick of time and the flames were quickly extinguished. The loss is comparatively small, excepting the machinery damaged.

Shelby, N. C.—The Kathrine Mills Company have been organized with Charles C. Blanton president, J. R. Dover secretary and treasurer, C. C. Cobb manager and J. R. Dover, Jr., superintendent. They will have a capital stock of \$15,000 and will operate 40 looms on cotton specialties. They will use electric power.

Wilson, N. C.—The Runnymede Mills, No. 3, Inc., have changed hands and A. McDowell, president of the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills, has become president of this mill. T. C. Walker of Wilson as secretary and superintendent. T. W. Jeffreys of Tarboro, will remain as treasurer. The equipment of knitting machines have been increased to 134.

Cherryville, N. C.—The biggest business deal that has taken place in Cherryville for a number of years was made several weeks ago when John J. George, D. A. Rudisill and D. R. Mauney bought the Vivian Cotton Mills. This mill was built about 18 years ago by Messrs. Rudisill & Adersholt, who operated it for several years prior to their going to Henry River when they sold the controlling interest to Messrs. S. S. Mauney, D. P. McClurd and others. The Mauneys have since operated this mill with S. S. Mauney president, D. W. Addersholt vice president, M. L. Mauney treasurer, and D. R. Mauney secretary. The new owners have had charge for the past several weeks, but the deal was made in a quiet way and has not been generally known to the public.

J. J. George becomes president, D. A. Rudisill vice-president, and D. R. Mauney secretary and treasurer. The Vivian Mills make coarse yarns from 8's to 16's two-ply and single skeins and tubes.

Belton, Texas.—The Belton Yarn Mills, which were formed last fall to take over and operate the Belton Cotton Mills, as noted, will increase their capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Athens, Ga.—The recent consolidation of the Edwards Mills at Crawford, Ga., and the White City Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga., into a corporation to be known as the Crawford Cotton Mills, is progressing rapidly and the weave shed 75x100 is being built at Crawford in which 100 duck looms will be installed. The superintendent of Mill No. 1 at Athens will be Wm. Dootson while the superintendent of Mill No. 2 at Crawford will be O. H. Farr.

Columbus, Ga.—The Mitchell Hosiery Co. is to open for business at the corner of Front and Ninth streets in a short time, the most of the machinery having been placed and the plant put in shape for operation. John A. Mitchell, former head of the Hamburger Cotton Mills, is to be president of the new concern and A. H. Mitchell, secretary-treasurer. Sidney Z. Mitchell, of New York, a brother of John A. Mitchell, is one of the larger stockholders.

The company is incorporated under the laws of Maine, with an authorized capital of \$200,000. The mill is to be equipped in modern shape, and will do its own dyeing, bleaching and finishing. The daily output, according to Mr. Mitchell, will be 500 dozen pairs. Nearly 100 operatives will be employed, and inquiries are now being made to get these workers.

Statesville, N. C.—The Jewell Knitting Mill Company stockholders met at the Commercial Club rooms Friday night and elected officers for the corporation.

E. B. Watts, F. B. Bunch, R. T. Weatherman, Dorman Thompson, J. L. Sherrill, F. B. Holland and Clarence Stimpson were elected directors. The directors in turn elected F. B. Bunch, president and treasurer.

er; E. B. Watts, vice-president and J. L. Sherrill, secretary.

Mr. Bunch will act as treasurer for the present, but a regular secretary-treasurer will be named at a later date.

The mill is incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000 with \$25,000 to be paid in.

The location of the plant is as yet undecided, but the incorporators have an option on the building formerly occupied by the Gaither Lumber Co., on the Taylorsville railroad and this may be decided upon.

R. L. Poplin, a knitting mill man of many years experience will have entire charge of the running of the mill.

The mill will specialize on ladies hosiery for the present, but the mill will be equipped with all of the latest machinery for making any class of hose, either for men or women.

Mills Took Liberty Bonds.

A revised list of the cotton mills of Spartanburg County, subscribing to Liberty bonds is as follows:

Arcadia	\$ 8,000
Clifton	20,000
Tucapan	15,000
Whitney	10,000
Inman	8,000
Fairmont	2,000
Arkwright	8,300
Crescent	3,000
Chesnee	5,000
Saxon	10,000
Pacolet	30,000
Beaumont	15,000
Glendale	8,000
Gray	5,000
Cowpens	5,000
Woodruff	10,000
Spartan	25,000
Star Hosiery	2,000
Total	\$189,000

GARLAND

RAWHIDE LOOM PICKERS

Are made from buffalo hides of the best quality it is possible to procure. We have the first selection from the stock of one of the largest and best curers in the world and are confident that the hide quality of our pickers can not be surpassed.



GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, MAINE

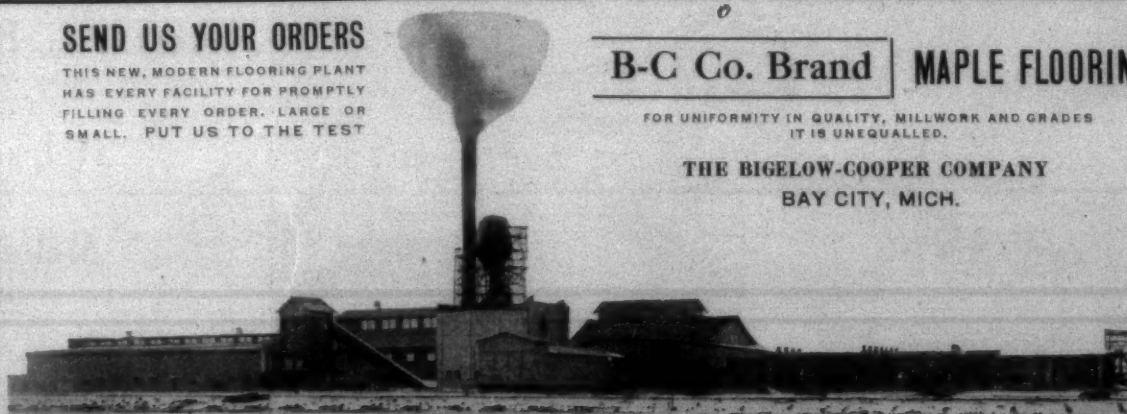
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THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY
BAY CITY, MICH.



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1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mill Employees Buy Liberty Bonds.

Employees of the Pelham Manufacturing Co., Pelham, Ga., made subscriptions to Liberty Bonds amounting to \$2,850. The subscribers were operatives in the cotton mill, and the canvass was made by Cashier Hurst, of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Pelham. The bonds will be paid for out of the earnings of the mill operatives, and their liberal response to the appeal to "do their bit" shows that they can be relied on by the country in the present emergency.

Working For Marlboro Mills.

Mr. H. S. Ledbetter, Jr., is spending several weeks at McColl, S. C., working in the Marlboro Mills familiarizing himself with the manufacture of yarns before going to Philadelphia as salesman for the mills. Rockingham people have recently become very much interested in the Marlboro Mills, Mr. Claude Gore being president and treasurer. Mr. M. W. McRae at the last meeting of the stockholders was made a director. Mr. J. W. Cole is now traveling for the mill selling tire fabrics and yarns and Mr. S. W. Steele, Jr., is working in the office at McColl.—Rockingham (N. C.) Post.

Labor Laws of France and England. (Continued from Page 10.)

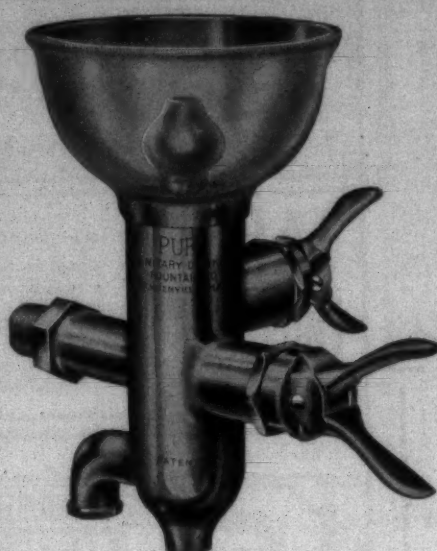
(b) Shall not exceed 14 hours.

Provided, that where overtime is worked on not more than 3 days in the week the period of employment may in the case of boys of 16 years of age and over be 15 hours.

Bulletin du Ministehe du Travail, June 1916. Circular, Minister of War, March 24, 1916, p. 94:

"... Finally, from various sides public opinion expresses some surprise at seeing work interrupted on Sunday and stopping at night in certain establishments. There should be no question of shortening the rest period granted to workers and revoking the measures which experience has led us to prescribe. The labor power must be safeguarded, as much in view of the prolonging of the struggle as of the economic needs of the country after the war. But at the moment when the army is making the most formidable effort, the production of the factories should not be slowed down or stopped for a single instant. It is for you, by a better organization of labor, by a judicious arrangement of shifts, by the suitable use of auxiliaries (emploi approprié d'auxiliaires) to establish a rotation and alternation which will assure the continuity of work day and night, without interruption on Sunday."

We fail to see how anyone can read these extracts and believe that



PURO

ARE YOU PREPARED

for the warm weather when drinking problems are so vital and important

A Good Cool Drink of Water Makes EFFICIENCY and SATISFIED Employees.

A Sanitary Drinking Fountain Keeps Them Well and Prevents the Spread of Disease. Why not look into the proposition.

A postal will bring full information.

PURO MEANS PREPAREDNESS

Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company
342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

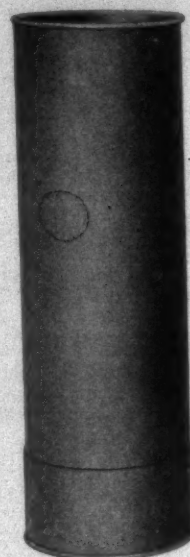
J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

England and France have not suspended their labor laws.

We do not wish to see this country permit the employment of those under 14 years of age, but in view of the action of both England and France it is unreasonable to prohibit the employment of those between 14 and 16 for more than 8 hours per day.

Hercules

Seamless Roving Cans



Write for
Catalog
No. 19

Roving Cans

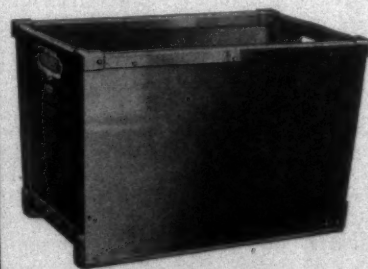
Barrels and
Boxes

Cars and
Trucks

The Largest
Line of Mill
Receptacles

SOUTHERN BRANCH
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Company
308 Masonic Temple
GREENVILLE, S. C.
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY
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PA.

The Best Box for Textile Mills



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Selling Agents for the
LEATHEROID MFG. COMPANY

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Marietta, Ga.—R. G. Brumby of this place contemplates erecting a small hosiery mill and is now receiving prices on machinery and equipment.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Holt-Williamson Mfg. Company have installed 84 knitting machines which are now being operated on hosiery.

Girard, Ala.—The Eagle and Phoenix Mills Co., of Columbus, Ga., has purchased the Girard Cotton Mills, of this place, according to papers of charter filed with the Secretary of State at Montgomery, for the purpose of acquiring a domicile in Alabama.

Newton, N. C.—A small fire occurred at the Newton Cotton Mills last week. Three bales of cotton, two costly machines, and all the vicinity were reduced to ashes. The fire department arrived just in the nick of time and the flames were quickly extinguished. The loss is comparatively small, excepting the machinery damaged.

Shelby, N. C.—The Kathrine Mills Company have been organized with Charles C. Blanton president, J. R. Dover secretary and treasurer, C. C. Cobb manager and J. R. Dover, Jr., superintendent. They will have a capital stock of \$15,000 and will operate 40 looms on cotton specialties. They will use electric power.

Wilson, N. C.—The Runnymede Mills, No. 3, Inc., have changed hands and A. McDowell, president of the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills, has become president of this mill. T. C. Walker of Wilson as secretary and superintendent. T. W. Jeffreys of Tarboro, will remain as treasurer. The equipment of knitting machines have been increased to 131.

Cherryville, N. C.—The biggest business deal that has taken place in Cherryville for a number of years was made several weeks ago when John J. George, D. A. Rudisill and D. R. Mauney bought the Vivian Cotton Mills. This mill was built about 18 years ago by Messrs. Rudisill & Aderholt, who operated it for several years prior to their going to Henry River when they sold the controlling interest to Messrs. S. S. Mauney, D. P. McClurd and others. The Mauneys have since operated this mill with S. S. Mauney president, D. W. Adderholt vice president, M. L. Mauney treasurer, and D. R. Mauney secretary. The new owners have had charge for the past several weeks, but the deal was made in a quiet way and has not been generally known to the public.

J. J. George becomes president, D. A. Rudisill vice-president, and D. R. Mauney secretary and treasurer. The Vivian Mills make coarse yarns from 8's to 16's two-ply and single skeins and tubes.

Belton, Texas.—The Belton Yarn Mills, which were formed last fall to take over and operate the Belton Cotton Mills, as noted, will increase their capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Athens, Ga.—The recent consolidation of the Edwards Mills at Crawford, Ga., and the White City Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga., into a corporation to be known as the Crawford Cotton Mills, is progressing rapidly and the weave shed 75x100 is being built at Crawford in which 100 duck looms will be installed. The superintendent of Mill No. 1 at Athens will be Wm. Dootson while the superintendent of Mill No. 2 at Crawford will be O. H. Farr.

Columbus, Ga.—The Mitchell Hosiery Co. is to open for business at the corner of Front and Ninth streets in a short time, the most of the machinery having been placed and the plant put in shape for operation. John A. Mitchell, former head of the Hamburger Cotton Mills, is to be president of the new concern and A. H. Mitchell, secretary-treasurer. Sidney Z. Mitchell, of New York, a brother of John A. Mitchell, is one of the larger stockholders.

The company is incorporated under the laws of Maine, with an authorized capital of \$200,000. The mill is to be equipped in modern shape, and will do its own dyeing, bleaching and finishing. The daily output, according to Mr. Mitchell, will be 500 dozen pairs. Nearly 100 operatives will be employed, and inquiries are now being made to get these workers.

Statesville, N. C.—The Jewell Knitting Mill Company stockholders met at the Commercial Club rooms Friday night and elected officers for the corporation.

E. B. Watts, F. B. Bunch, R. T. Weatherman, Dorman Thompson, J. L. Sherrill, F. B. Holland and Clarence Stimpson were elected directors. The directors in turn elected F. B. Bunch, president and treasurer.

er; E. B. Watts, vice-president and J. L. Sherrill, secretary.

Mr. Bunch will act as treasurer for the present, but a regular secretary-treasurer will be named at a later date.

The mill is incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000 with \$25,000 to be paid in.

The location of the plant is as yet undecided, but the incorporators have an option on the building formerly occupied by the Gaither Lumber Co., on the Taylorsville railroad and this may be decided upon.

R. L. Poplin, a knitting mill man of many years experience will have entire charge of the running of the mill.

The mill will specialize on ladies hosiery for the present, but the mill will be equipped with all of the latest machinery for making any class of hose, either for men or women.

Mills Took Liberty Bonds.

A revised list of the cotton mills of Spartanburg County, subscribing to Liberty bonds is as follows:

Arcadia	\$ 8,000
Clifton	20,000
Tucapan	15,000
Whitney	10,000
Inman	8,000
Fairmont	2,000
Arkwright	8,000
Crescent	3,000
Chesnee	5,000
Saxon	10,000
Pacolet	30,000
Beaumont	15,000
Glendale	8,000
Gray	5,000
Cowpens	5,000
Woodruff	10,000
Spartan	25,000
Star Hosiery	2,000

Total\$189,000

GARLAND

RAWHIDE LOOM PICKERS

Are made from buffalo hides of the best quality it is possible to procure. We have the first selection from the stock of one of the largest and best curers in the world and are confident that the hide quality of our pickers can not be surpassed.



GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, MAINE

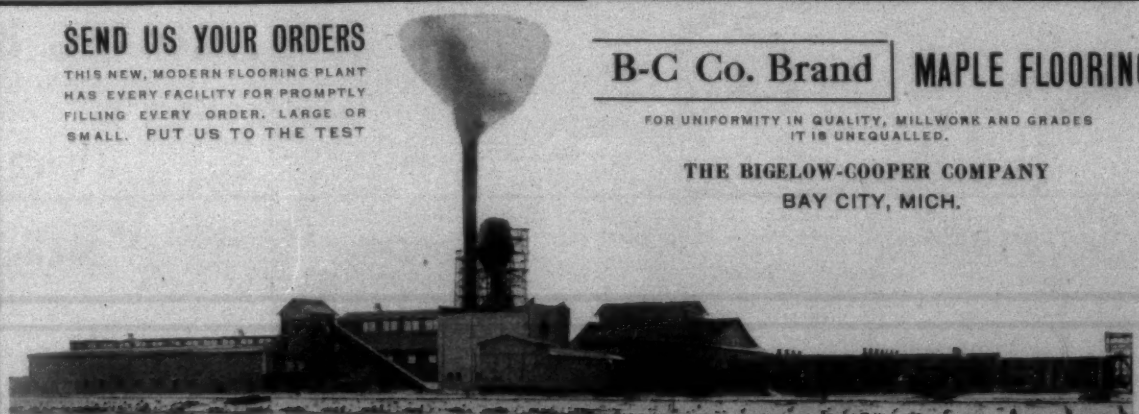
SEND US YOUR ORDERS

THIS NEW, MODERN FLOORING PLANT HAS EVERY FACILITY FOR PROMPTLY FILLING EVERY ORDER. LARGE OR SMALL. PUT US TO THE TEST

B-C Co. Brand MAPLE FLOORING

FOR UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY, MILLWORK AND GRADES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY
BAY CITY, MICH.



EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mill Employees Buy Liberty Bonds.

Employees of the Pelham Manufacturing Co., Pelham, Ga., made subscriptions to Liberty Bonds amounting to \$2,850. The subscribers were operatives in the cotton mill, and the canvass was made by Cashier Hurst, of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Pelham. The bonds will be paid for out of the earnings of the mill operatives, and their liberal response to the appeal to "do their bit" shows that they can be relied on by the country in the present emergency.

Working For Marlboro Mills.

Mr. H. S. Ledbetter, Jr. is spending several weeks at McColl, S. C., working in the Marlboro Mills familiarizing himself with the manufacture of yarns before going to Philadelphia as salesman for the mills. Rockingham people have recently become very much interested in the Marlboro Mills, Mr. Claude Gore being president and treasurer. Mr. M. W. McRae at the last meeting of the stockholders was made a director. Mr. J. W. Cole is now traveling for the mill selling tire fabrics and yarns and Mr. S. W. Steele, Jr., is working in the office at McColl.—Rockingham (N. C.) Post.

Labor Laws of France and England. (Continued from Page 10.)

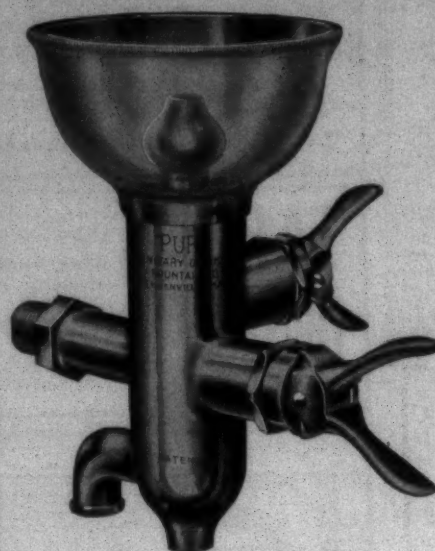
(b) Shall not exceed 14 hours.

Provided, that where overtime is worked on not more than 3 days in the week the period of employment may in the case of boys of 16 years of age and over be 15 hours.

Bulletin du Ministehe du Travail, June 1916. Circular, Minister of War, March 24, 1916, p. 94:

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ARE YOU PREPARED

for the warm weather when drinking problems are so vital and important

A Good Cool Drink of Water Makes EFFICIENCY and SATISFIED Employees.

A Sanitary Drinking Fountain Keeps Them Well and Prevents the Spread of Disease. Why not look into the proposition.

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342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

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I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

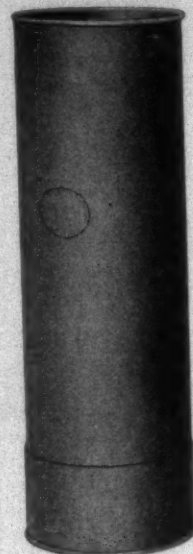
J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

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Hercules

Seamless Roving Cans



Write for Catalog No. 19

Roving Cans

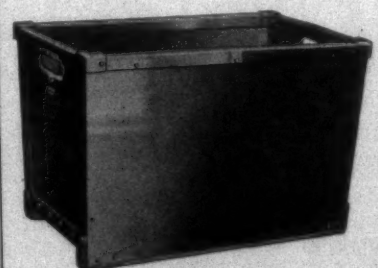
Barrels and Boxes

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PA.

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WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Last week, as cotton went to new high levels, mills and cotton goods agents withdrew their prices temporarily or named new high prices on their goods. Buyers were insistent in their efforts to buy goods. The government demands for supplies are broadening and manufacturers who supply commercial needs were forced into the market to protect themselves with supplies needed for the last half of the year. No prices have as yet been named on goods for future delivery and only on goods now in stock do requests for prices bring any definite quotation. Buyers of cotton goods for spring placed some orders during the week, prices to be named later. Wide sheetings were advanced again and bleached goods went up another cent a yard.

From the buying that took place during the week, it is regarded as very likely that a marked scarcity of merchandise will be seen in the future and that prices will be considerably higher for the small stock that will be available. All raw materials are up and still advancing. Labor is scarce and promises to become even more so. In addition to the foregoing, the demand from the consumer is continuing at a rate that is sufficient to take up practically every thing that is produced.

The withdrawal of many lines from the market tended to restrict business in gray goods during the week. With cotton above 25 cents and apparently going higher, sellers waited for a more settled condition that would give them a clearer idea as to how to price their goods. Prices were very irregular and variations of a quarter a cent a yard in quotations were very common. Goods for anything like nearby delivery were at premium and the biggest part of the business was done for delivery in the fall. Present prices are about double those of a year ago and are the highest seen since the Civil War.

The export demand for cotton goods showed some signs of increasing during the week. The Scandinavian countries came back in the market for further supplies and in addition to the demand from that country there was a marked call for goods from Mexico, Cuba and some parts of South America. All of these demands are taking supplies, but production is not being increased and the general opinion in the trade is that there will be a decided scarcity from now on as long as the war lasts.

One of the features of last week's trade that had a further strengthening effect on the market was the large contracts placed by the French government by their representatives in this country. While the size of the contracts could not be ascertained it is said that they extended to many lines.

Almost all lines of finished goods were placed at value by the middle of the week. Many lines were entirely withdrawn from sale. Heavy

buying of denims followed the advance in cotton. Several houses handling dress gingham stated that they had taken orders for next spring, subject to prices which will be named at a later date.

Cotton goods quotations in New York were as follows
Brown drills, std. At value..
Sheetings, So. std. At value..
3-yard, 48x48s At value..
4-yard, 56x60s At value..
4-yard, 48x48s At value..
5-yard, 48x48s At value..
Denims, 9-oz. At value..
Denims, 2-20s At value..
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck. Withdr'n..
Oliver, eextra 8-oz. Withdr'n..
Tallassee, 8-oz. Withdr'n..
Hartford, 8-oz. Withdr'n..
Woodberry, sail d'k. Withdr'n..
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k. Withdr'n..
Alexander, oz. duck. Withdr'n..
Ticking, 8-oz. At value..
Standard prints. At value..
Standard gingham. At value..
Dress gingham. At value..
Kid finished cambrics. At value..

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week 73; same seven days last year 83; for the month 155; same date last year 200; for season 12,218; same date last year 12,067.
Port receipts for season 6,971; same date last year 7,331.

Overland to mills and Canada for season 1,358; same date last year 1,230.

Southern mill takings for season 3,633; same date last year 3,442.

Interior stocks in excess of September 1, 256; last year 63.

Foreign exports for week 37; same seven days last year 105; for season 5,069; same date last year 5,230.

Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week 67; same seven days last year 56; for season 2,671; to same date last year 2,941.

Statement of World's Visible Supply
Total visible this week 3,441; last week 3,662; same date last year 4,071.

Of this the total American this week 2,171; last week 2,326; last year 2,726.

All other kinds this week 2,270; last week 1,295; last year 1,346.

Visible in the United States this week 1,391; this date last year 1,424.

Visible in other countries this week 2,050; this date last year 2,647.

Cotton Used in May.

Washington, June 14.—Cotton consumed during May amounted to 615,171 running bales, and for the 10 months ending May 31, amounted to 5,684,570 bales, the census bureau announced. That compares with 575,566 bales last May, and 5,537,488 for the corresponding ten months.

Cotton on hand May 31 as consuming establishments 1,080,984 bales, or 76,000 less than last year. In public storage and compresses 1,953,178 bales, or 190,000 less than last year.

LOOM-LUBRIK

TWISTER RING GREASE

NON-FLUID OIL

MYCO GREASE SIZE

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

TAPE DRIVES

Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS



Our Spinning Rings

SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock

Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



HOLDS THE FIBRE ON THE YARN

When you use SIZOL you will notice that it is clean under the loom. SIZOL prevents shedding and also makes the warps stronger and more pliable.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

S. C. THOMAS,

Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,

Mount Olive, N. C.

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S

FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



FELCO

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO
MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Buyers in the Philadelphia yarn market were not large operators during the week, though reports from other markets stated that trading was active. According to the dealers, the heavy advance in cotton, with the consequent advance in yarn prices, has dealt business a hard blow for the present. In spots there was a good demand for carded yarns, the best demand coming from New York State knitters. Prices paid were the highest since the Civil War and there seems to be no sign that the top has been reached. Government buying is heavy at present. All kinds of prices were quoted during the week and quotation went up after each sale. On coarse numbers a variation of as much as 10 cents existed between prices on the same contract.

There were inquiries for single combed yarns for both prompt and future shipment, but there were not many sales of manufacturers who buy in the Philadelphia district. Prices varied 4 and 5 cents a pound and spinners prices were 4 to 6 cents over prices on stock yarns. Inquiries for two-ply combed yarns were not very numerous, though some sales of 15,000 to 25,000 pounds were reported made to manufacturers outside of the local market.

A sale of 24-2 skeins was made for 60 cents, 36-2 skeins, 78 cents; 40s skeins, cones and warps, 78 to 81 cents; 50-2 cones, 85 to 87 cents; 60-2 cones and skeins, 96 to 98 cents; 60-2 combed Sea Island warps, \$1.50; 8012 combed Sea Island, \$1.85; 45-3 skeins, 89 cents; 60s mercerized on cones, \$1.35.

Southern Single Skeins	
6s.....35 1/2	22s.....42
8s.....35	24s.....40
10s.....36 1/2	26s.....43
12s.....37 1/2	28s.....44
14s.....37 1/2	30s.....46
16s.....38	40s.....60

Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
4s.....38	24s.....45
6s.....38	26s.....47
8s.....38	30s.....48
10s.....39 1/2	36s.....58
12s.....40	40s.....63
14s.....40	50s.....79
16s.....40 1/2	60s.....85
20s.....42	

Southern Single Chain Warps	
8s.....36	22s.....42
10s.....37	24s.....46
12s.....37 1/2	26s.....46 1/2
14s.....38 1/2	30s.....49 1/2
16s.....40	40s.....61
20s.....42	

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
8s.....36 1/2	24s.....46
10s.....37 1/2	26s.....47
12s.....38 1/2	36s.....48
14s.....39 1/2	40s.....61
16s.....40	50s.....80
20s.....42	

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones	
6s.....39	22s.....47
8s.....39	24s.....47 1/2
10s.....40	26s.....49
12s.....41	30s.....49
14s.....41 1/2	40s.....60
16s.....41 1/2	50s.....80
18s.....42 1/2	22s colors 49
20s.....47	

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins	
12s.....47	30s.....60
14s.....49	36s.....65
16s.....51	40s.....70
18s.....53	46s.....75
20s.....55	50s.....85
22s.....57	60s.....95
24s.....57	70s.....1.05
26s.....62	80s.....1.30
28s.....63	

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Cones	
20s.....60	36s.....75
24s.....64	40s.....80

26s.....68	73	50s.....990	95
30s.....70	75	60s.....1.00	1.05
34s.....75	80	70s.....1.10	1.20
36s.....77	82	80s.....1.30	

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	
American Spinning Co., S. C.	130	
Anderson Cotton Mills, S. C.	22	28
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	114	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	115	125
Augusta, Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	108	112
Brandon Mills, S. C.	77	80
Brogan Mills, S. C.	45	50
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, N. C.		
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	98	102
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	175	
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	130	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	117	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	101	105
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	112	116
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15	
Duncan Mills, S. C.	40	43
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	99	102
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	173	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	80
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga.		80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	95	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., p'd.		75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	59	
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	100	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	145	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	145	
Highland Park Mfg. Co., N. C.		
Inman Mills, S. C.	110	115
Inman Mills, S. C., p'd.	98	101
Jackson Mills, S. C.	135	150
Judson Mills, S. C.	100	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	89	93
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., p'd.		100
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	74	
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	20	
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st p'd.	100	105
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	100	
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	155	
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	145	
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	220	
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	
Oconee Mills, common	85	
Oconee Mills, common	98	
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	102	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., p'd.	100	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	118	125
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	160	
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	
Riverside Mills, S. C., p'd.	98	
Roanoke Mills, N. C.		
Saxon Mills, S. C.	124	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	50	
Spartan Mills, S. C.	135	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.		
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	270	300
Union Buffalo, S. C., 1st p'd.	78	80
Union Buffalo, S. C., 2d p'd.	7 1/2	9
Victor-Monaghan Mills Co., p'd.	95	100
Victor-Monaghan Co., p'd.	91	95
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	46	47 1/2
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.		62
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., p'd.		
Watts Mills, S. C.	10	
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	
Williamston Mills, S. C.	110	106
Wicassett C. Mills, N. C.		
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	115	120
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	60	65
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., p'd.	90	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., p'd.		103
W. S. Gray Cot Mills, S. C.	120	

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BALLING ATTACHMENTS BEAMING WARPERS
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FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PERSONAL ITEMS

P. P. Jones has resigned as superintendent of the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

J. F. Leshman has resigned as carder at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to become superintendent of the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

Want Night Superintendent.

Wanted: A man familiar with carding, spinning and weaving for superintendent at night. Address W. W. Arnold, Jr., Supt. Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED COTTON WEAVERS TO ACCUSTOM THEMSELVES TO SILK WEAVING. EXPERIENCED COTTON HANDS CAN BECOME PROFICIENT IN ONE TO TWO WEEKS. PAID WHILE LEARNING. CAN EARN \$15.00 TO \$18.00 WEEKLY DEPENDING ON ABILITY STEADY EMPLOYMENT. MODERN EQUIPMENT. CORRESPOND WITH E. BIRGELS, SUPERINTENDENT, 40TH ST. AND KILLAM AVE., NORFOLK, VA.

Card Room Help Wanted For Night Work.

We can use a few card room hands on night work. Pay card hands 12c per hank. Good slubber, intermediate and speeder hands can make from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per night. Good comber hands can make \$12 and \$13 per week. We are fair and considerate with our help, and will advance transportation to good reliable people. New mill. New houses. Good schools and churches. Fine water and healthy place to live. Address.

T. R. Morton, Night Supt.,
Bibb Mfg. Co.,
Porterdale, Ga.

Packing Room Overseer.

Wanted.—A young man to take charge of packing room in cordage and twine mill, who is familiar with Universal Winders and Ballers, capable of handling help. A first class chance for the proper party. In replying give all information regarding age, reference, etc. Address January & Wood Co., Maysville, Ky.

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Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

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Cotton Mill Employees Subscribe to Liberty Bonds.

One of the largest subscriptions to the Liberty Loan campaign, in point of numbers of bonds involved, was consummated when the employees of the New Holland Mills, of Gainesville, subscribed for 800 bonds of a total value of \$40,000. The loan was placed through the Fulton National Bank, of Atlanta, and it is reported that this brings the total subscriptions for the customers of that bank to about \$250,000. The New Holland Mill loan is taken up by the employees of that mill and is a striking illustration of the universal patriotism which is evident throughout this part of the country amongst all classes.

T. C. Jackson Paralyzed.

Friends of Thos. C. Jackson, general manager of the Jackson Mills at Iva, S. C., will be distressed on learning that he is seriously ill at a hospital in Baltimore. His condition has been pronounced as being critical.

Mr. Jackson went to Washington during the Confederate Veteran's reunion and went on to Baltimore. While in Baltimore early last week Mr. Jackson suffered a stroke of paralysis and was taken to Johns Hopkins for treatment. It is understood here that he suffered another stroke on Saturday, his entire left side being affected.

Mr. Jackson suffered a slight stroke of paralysis at his home in Iva several weeks ago.

BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE



Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.



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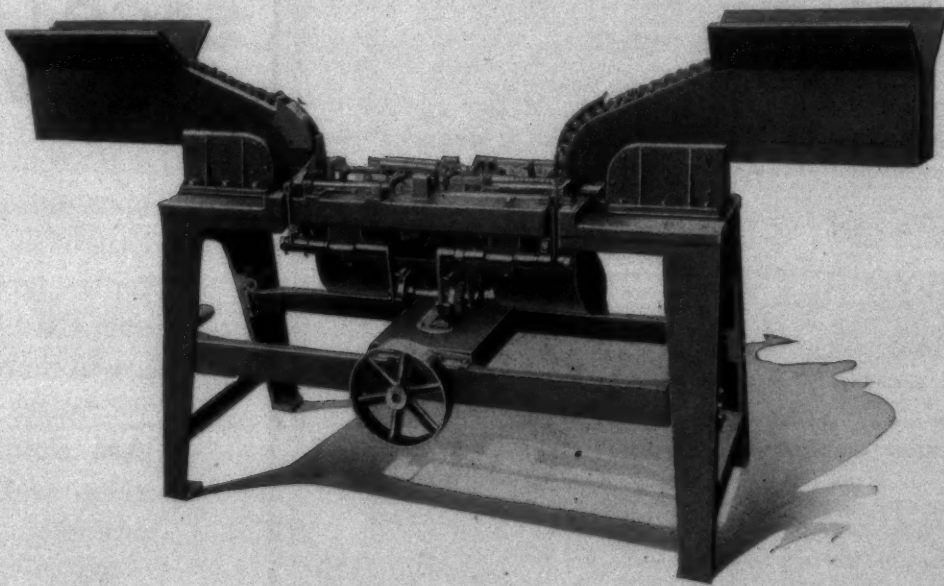
MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Lot machinery, shafting, pulleys, hangers, etc., in Textile School at Starkville, Miss. Must be moved by July 10th. Will make very low price to party taking entire lot at once. Or would consider offer for part.

A. A. BREAST, Columbus, Miss.

Duck Weavers Wanted
\$2.50 per day

Come to
Beverly Cotton Mill, Middleton, Ga.



It cleans 80,000 Quills per day, without damage
Only two operators necessary
Separates Quills and Waste
98 per cent. Cleaning Efficiency

Full and complete information cheerfully furnished
Write quick if you want prompt shipment

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AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Knitting Fixer.

Wanted.—Good knitting man to fix ribbers and run a room of 92 machines. Pay \$18 per week for five nights. Address W. E. Fearrington, Supt. Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Duck Weavers Wanted.

Duck weavers wanted. Pay \$2.50 per day. Come to Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to T. A. Shipp Supt., Tarboro, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted—A few good families, mostly spinners, doffers in cloth mill on 30s to 40s yarns. Good wages. Locality, water, schools and churches all good. Apply to T. A. Sizemore, Supt., Greenville, S. C.

WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

Carding and Spinning Help.

You that are looking for a healthy place to live apply to G. A. Lay, Supt. Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C. He is needing carding and spinning room help, pay spinners 15c per side, speeder hands 8 1-2c per hank on 5 1-4 hank roving.

BALDWIN COTTON MILLS, MILL NO. 2.

Absolutely new Yarn Mill as good as it is possible to build. New and attractive cottages, electric lights in every room and on streets, splendid city water at every house. Day run 56½ hours per week, beginning at 6 o'clock and stopping at 4:30. Night run 53½ hours per week, beginning 4:30 in afternoon and stopping 3 o'clock in the morning, thus giving all night help plenty of time for sleep before dinner.

Work attractive and wages high. Good graded schools church, es, handsome community house and many other advantages.

Can use good families and boarders.

BALDWIN COTTON MILLS,
Chester, S. C.

HELP WANTED

Indianapolis is conceded to be the finest city on the American Continent. It has the largest public market in the United States, which with other utilities make it the most desirable working man's city in the country. We can use one A No. 1 card grinder at \$14.00, also two card tenders at \$12.00 and two fly frame hands, who can make over \$12.00 in 57 hours. None but those steady and very reliable need apply. We do not advance transportation.

Indianapolis Bleaching Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

WANT position as carder and spinner or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience in all three positions and am experienced on both white and colored goods. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1890.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and am an all round thoroughly practical man with long experience, textile education, good habits and best of references. Both plain, fancy and colored goods. Can fill position as local manager where combination man is wanted. Address No. 1891.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 16 years experience as superintendent in successful mills in Alabama and can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 1892.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on fine yarns and am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address 1893.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and held last position as superintendent for 3 years. Have special experience as superintendent of yarn mill. Address No. 1896.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but desire to change. Married men, with family, strictly sober, age 32, good manager of help and can get results. Address 1898.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man, 40 years old, married and strictly sober. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Have a family of mill hands. Good references. Address No. 1899.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning or weaving. Have had long practical experience in all three positions and can furnish fine references. Address No. 1900.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have long experience in both positions and can furnish fine references. Address 1902.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am now overseer of large carding and spinning room and giving satisfaction. Age 46, 20 years experience as carder and spinner. Address 1904.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am experienced on both hosiery and hard yarns and can run large card room successfully. Have 8 years experience as carder and spinner and two years as superintendent. Now employed but would like to change. Address No. 1905.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old, married and strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1907.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill. Would accept overseer of spinning in a large mill that pays not less than \$4.00. First class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1908.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed, but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1909.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1910.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last position three years. Am a young man of good morals and can furnish good references as to ability and experience. Can get results. Address 1911.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills of the South and only desire to change for larger position. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1913.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Experienced on all classes of yarns from 4's to 80's with special experience on fine combed yarns. Address No. 1916.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now running carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change to spinning. Am a married man with 18 years experience in spinning. Age 28, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 1917.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in making yarns, both single and double carded yarns, either white or colored, single or ply. Also left hand twist single yarns, warps, tubes, skeins. Am an expert carder and spinner. Address 1918.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South as overseer of carding, but prefer to change. Can furnish high-class references. Address No. 1919.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent, but want to change. Can furnish good references and am a practical mill man. Address No. 1920.

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3-120 Spindle Whitin Spoolers, 4 1/2" gauge, 6' traverse.
3 Denn Warpers with Linkers and Creels.
5,000-4x6 inch Spools.
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Good condition' attractive price for quick sale.

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In selecting a location for your plant you should keep in mind that proximity to raw material, proximity to markets, transportation facilities, low cost of power, abundance of labor, efficiency of labor and economical living conditions for that labor are the sine qua non of success.

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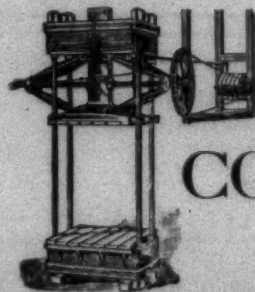
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PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory. If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



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Southern Railway System, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

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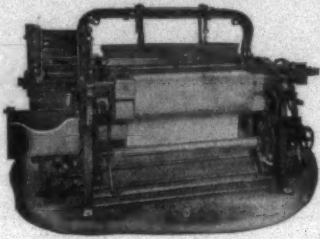
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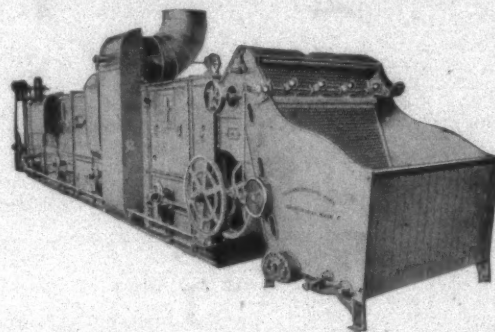


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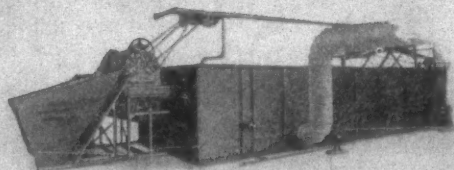
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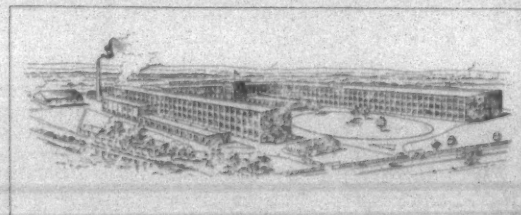
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